

MITSUBISHI · POWERTRAIN

P1795

OBD-II DIAGNOSTIC TROUBLE CODE (DTC)

P1795 · Mitsubishi

Throttle Position Input Circuit To TCM

P1795 on a Mitsubishi means the Transmission Control Module (TCM) is not receiving a valid throttle position signal from the Throttle Position Sensor (TPS) circuit. The TCM compares the expected voltage from the TPS against what it actually sees and sets this code when the signal is out of range, intermittent, or missing entirely.

SYSTEM

Powertrain

CODE TYPE

**Mitsubishi
specific**

SEVERITY

Medium

FIX DIFFICULTY

Intermediate

AREA

Transmission

Symptoms you may notice

- The Check Engine Light or Transmission Warning Light illuminates on the dashboard.
- Harsh or delayed automatic transmission shifts, especially when accelerating from a stop.
- The transmission may fail to downshift when you press the accelerator, or it may hold a gear too long.
- Poor engine response or a stumble when you press the throttle, because the TCM and engine computer disagree on throttle position.
- The transmission may enter limp mode, locking into a single gear to protect itself.
- Often no symptoms besides the warning light, especially if the fault is intermittent.

Common causes, most likely first

- 1 A worn or dirty throttle position sensor (TPS) that produces a dead spot or erratic voltage.
- 2 Damaged, chafed, or corroded wiring in the TPS-to-TCM circuit, often near the throttle body or along the harness.
- 3 Loose or corroded electrical connectors at the TPS or TCM.
- 4 A failed TCM that is unable to process the throttle position input correctly.
- 5 Poor ground connection for the TPS or TCM, causing a reference voltage drop.
- 6 A throttle body that is carbon-fouled, causing the TPS to read incorrectly at closed throttle.
- 7 Aftermarket or incorrectly adjusted TPS that does not match the factory voltage curve.



How to diagnose and fix it

- 1 Scan all modules for stored codes and freeze-frame data, then clear the code and test-drive to see if P1795 returns.
- 2 Visually inspect the TPS connector and the TCM connector for corrosion, loose pins, or pushed-back terminals.
- 3 Back-probe the TPS signal wire at the sensor and at the TCM while slowly opening the throttle to check for a smooth voltage sweep with no dropouts.
- 4 Check the TPS reference voltage and ground circuit for excessive resistance or voltage drop under load.
- 5 Clean the throttle body and perform a throttle relearn or idle relearn procedure if the TPS reading is skewed at closed throttle.
- 6 Replace the TPS if the voltage sweep is erratic or out of specification, then clear codes and verify the fix.
- 7 If the TPS and wiring test good, substitute a known-good TCM or perform a continuity and resistance test on the TPS-to-TCM harness to rule out an internal TCM fault.

Why the TPS code points at the TCM

- The TCM and the engine computer both read the throttle position, and a fault in the shared signal wire can set P1795 in the TCM without ever setting a TPS code in the engine computer.
- A dirty throttle body often causes a skewed TPS voltage at closed throttle that the TCM interprets as an invalid input, so cleaning and relearning can cure the code without replacing any parts.
- Intermittent P1795 codes that appear only on rough roads usually point to a chafed harness near the throttle body rather than a failing sensor or TCM.
- A weak battery or poor ground can cause the TPS reference voltage to sag, triggering P1795 even though the sensor itself is healthy.
- Replacing the TCM without first checking the TPS voltage sweep is a common misdiagnosis, because the TCM is rarely the actual cause of this code.

Can I keep driving with P1795?

You can usually drive the car to a shop, but avoid heavy acceleration and highway merging because the transmission may shift harshly or enter limp mode without warning. If the transmission is stuck in one gear or the car barely moves, stop driving and have it towed.

Tools that help

- OBD-II scan tool with live data and manufacturer-specific code support
- Digital multimeter with back-probe pins
- Wiring diagram for the TPS and TCM circuits
- Throttle body cleaner and shop rags
- Basic hand tools for connector and sensor removal



Reading P1795

- P** Powertrain: engine, transmission and emissions.
- 1** Manufacturer-specific code (Mitsubishi): its meaning depends on the make.
- 7** Transmission.
- 95** The exact fault within that area.

Often seen with

P0120 Throttle Position Sensor A Circuit Malfunction · **P0121** Throttle Position Sensor A Circuit Range/Performance · **P0122** Throttle Position Sensor A Circuit Low Input · **P0123** Throttle Position Sensor A Circuit High Input · **P0700** Transmission Control System Malfunction

See it working

Watch the animated explainer [How a Fuel Injector Works: Pulse Width and Spray](#) on Auto Veteran to see the parts involved moving.

Full guide, related articles and animations: <https://www.autoveteran.tech/dtc-codes/mitsubishi-p1795/>

